Crime Occurs More Often In The U. S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) —Violent crime — ranging from homicide to robbery—occurs more frequently in the United States than in any other modern, stable nation in the world, according to a government report.

The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence said the United States is the "clear leader" in the number of homicides, rapes, robberies and assaults compared to its population.

"Our homicide rate is more than twice that of our closest competitor, Finland, and from four to 12 times higher than the rates in a dozen other advanced countries, including Japan, Canada, England and Norway," the commission said in a 22-page report released Sunday.

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, chairman of the commission, which was created by President Lyndon B. Johnson after the assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy, said poverty, not race, is the underlying factor in violent crime.

The commission said crime is "gnawing at the vitals of urban America" and the only hope for relief is in a massive billion-dollar rebuilding of the cities.

The commission said surveys already report half of the women and one fifth of the men in the nation fear to walk outdoors after sundown, and one-third of America's householders keep guns.

As in several of its past statements, the commission singled out "glorification of guns in our culture and the television and movie displays of guns by heroes" for causing some violent crime.

Among the Commission's recommendations were increased day and night foot patrols of slum ghettoes by interracial police teams; increased police-community relations in the ghettoes; increased experimentation with controlled drug programs so addicts need not rob; identification of specific violence-prone persons; and restrictive licensing of handguns.

Astronauts Aim At Pacific Splashdown

By PAUL K. HARRAL
UPI Space Writer

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI)—Apollo 12's astronauts aimed for a Pacific Ocean splashdown this afternoon, bringing home ideas of how man can work successfull on the moon.

The fiery re-entry trip through earth's atmosphere was to begin at 3:44 p.m. EST when the spacecraft strikes the first thin wisps of air 400,000 feet over Australia.

"It's something that's been done over and over again," said John P. Mayer, head of mission planning for the space agency. 'We feel rather confident."

But he admitted "it's always a critical time of the mission and never over until the parachutes open."

The parachutes—orange and white, 83 feet across—are the final phase of the 1,437-mile braking maneuver that slows the Apollo from 24,500 miles per hour to a gentle plot into the ocean at 22 miles per hour.

Informal Conference

Charles "Pete" Conrad, Alan L. Bean and Richard F. Gordon held an informal news conference Sunday during their final television show from space. Ground controllers radioed questions from reporters.

The astronauts were asked what they would do different if they were planning the mission now.

"I think we'd work over all the tools and the tool carrier and the bags," Conrad said. All three items gave Conrad and Bean some problems during their two moon walks.

"I think it (the tool system) was very good and I think it operated very well since we'd never been there before and attempted to do that kind of work," he said. "Now that we've done it I think we can make some improvements on it."

Geologist Needed

Conrad said he "certainly" thought a geologist should be included in a moon landing crew, but the transportation system needed to be simplified somewhat by practice.

"I'll tell you one thing, however, it took every bit of knowledge I had getting that baby down," Conrad said.

But once on the surface, "there's no doubt that a geologist can do a better job than I can—I'm not a geologist."

Conrad suggested longer moonwalks, pointing out he and Bean had about two hours worth of supplies left at the end of their second walk.

OUT OUR WAY By Neg Cochran

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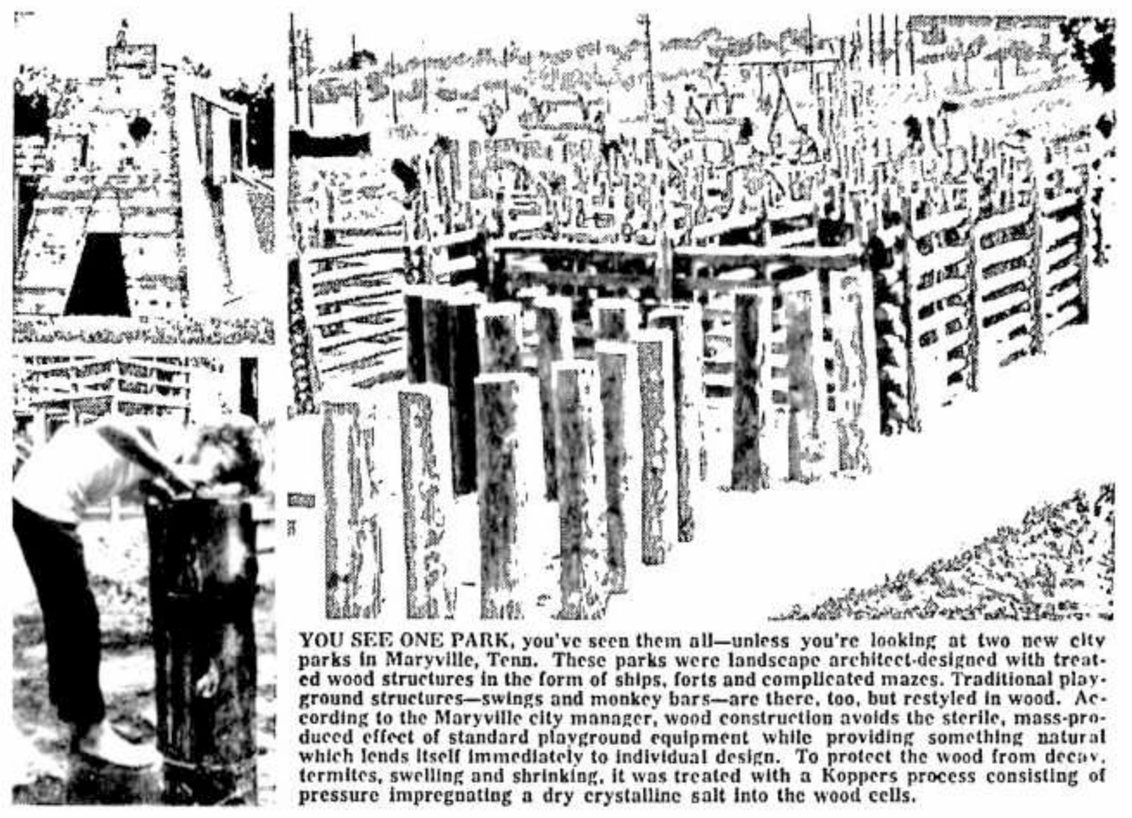

YOU SEE ONE PARK, you've seen them all—unless you're looking at two new city parks in Maryville, Tenn. These parks were landscape architect-designed with treated wood structures in the form of ships, forts and complicated mazes. Traditional playground structures—swings and monkey bars—are there, too, but restyled in wood. According to the Maryville city manager, wood construction avoids the sterile, mass-produced effect of standard playground equipment while providing something natural which lends itself immediately to individual design. To protect the wood from decay, termites, swelling and shrinking, it was treated with a Koppers process consisting of pressure impregnating a dry crystalline salt into the wood cells.

Israel Takes Attack Across Suez Canal

By United Press International

Israel said its warplanes capped a weekend of battling across the Suez Canal with a four-hour night raid against Egyptian positions along the waterway's west bank, their heaviest such strike to date.

From Cairo, the Egyptian command said the air raiders were turned back repeatedly Sunday night by its antiaircraft batteries. One Egyptian soldier was wounded.

Tel Aviv said the raids followed heavy artillery duels across the 102-mile waterway Sunday afternoon r. Three Israeli soldiers suffered wounds in the exchange.

The duration of the Israeli air attacks made it the longest night raid mounted to date across the Suez Canal. Until recently, the Israeli air force had confined its strikes to the daytime.

In Acre, the rioting began after an automobile loaded with explosives—police said they were to be used in more Arab guerrilla attacks—exploded outside the Arab section, killing the two men inside.

Police said "a number" of policemen were injured in turning back the rioters in a series of anti-Arab outbreaks.

Tempers in the city, where Jews and Arabs had lived peacefully together for 21 years, flared last week when investigators traced five Arab bombings in Haifa to Acre's Arab section.

The bombings of apartment houses in Haifa killed two persons and injured 21 others. Israeli authorities announced last Thursday that the Arab guerrilla cells responsible had been broken up.

In Acre, Israel, policemen Sunday turned back rioting Israelis who tried to break into the Arab section of town, believed to be the jumping-off point for recent guerrilla attacks in nearby Haifa.

The Israeli command sent its warplanes across the Suez Canal in retaliation for two cross-canal Egyptian commando raids during the weekend, the second one an unusual daytime foray Sunday.

The earth's age is estimated to be from four to five billion years.

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Success Pleasant To The Astronauts

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI)—It was happiness with their success, rather than oxygen, that got the Apollo 12 astronauts "high" while they were on the moon.

"I was very happy, but I wasn't on an oxygen 'high'," Charles "Pete" Conrad said Sunday. "I was very happy because all the work we had put into the EVA was beginning to pay off . . . everything was going the way we thought it was going to go and I was just having a ball."

Excerpts from Apollo 12's conversation with ground control as the spacecraft headed back to earth:

Conrad: "I don't dream normally anyhow. And I didn't dream there (on the moon).

Alan L. Bean: "One sixth G (gravity) is nicer than either zero G or one G to sleep in. It's a happy medium. It's just pleasant."

Richard F. Gordon: "If I had to do it over again, I'd wager a little more with all those people who said I could not find the LEM (lunar module) on the lunar surface. In fact, if I had been that smart, I would have bet them I could find the Surveyor, too, and I'd retire."

Gordon, asked if he'd launch into a thundercloud again: "We made it this time. Why can't we make it again."

Conrad: "I'd go again."

Bean: "Me too."

Conrad: "All three of us were calmer through most of the flight than any of us thought we'd be . . . once we got going we were going so well it didn't concern any one of us after that."

Gordon: "Everything went according to plan and as expected. The big thing about my end of the operation is that there have not been any surprises and I like to keep it that way."

Tax Bill In Senate For Debate

WASHINGTON (UPI) —Congress heads into a holiday-shortened weekend today, with the biggest tax reform bill in modern history finally arriving on the Senate floor for debate.

The tax measure, a version of which has already passed the House, would cut personal income taxes for most Americans by some $9 billion by 1972. It is also designed to bring the Treasury $4.8 billion in net taxes by sealing loopholes that have allowed some individuals and corporaions to escape paying some taxes.

The item is expected to be the subject of Senate floor debate for at least two weeks, possibly for most of the rest of this year. Congress will be in session until late Wednesday, when it will begin a Thanksgiving Day holiday, its seventh official recess of the year. The lawmakers will return Dec. 1.

Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy said the administration is "quite concerned" that changes will be made in the tax reform package by the Senate which will hamper the fight against inflation.

Appearing on UPI's "Washington Window" interview, Kennedy said the White House would resist any attempt to increase or speed up the tax cut features of the bill.

The House version of the tax reform package would cost the Treasury $9.2 billion in lost revenue through its various tax cuts, but it would produce $5 2 billion in new revenue by 1972.

Once the Senate completes action on tax reform the measure will go to a House-Senate conference to iron out the differences.

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